

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units. These descriptions are written in terminology that nontechnical users of soil survey information can understand.

Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and others for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and the map unit interpretation database are the basis for these descriptions.

Map Symbol	Description
Ac	<p>ACADIA SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. The short irregular slopes and wetness in swales are unfavorable factors for this use. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, dallisgrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer.</p> <p>This somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on broad flats on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is slow and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table about 2 to 4 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The clayey subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
BB	<p>BASILE AND GUYTON SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.</p> <p>These level, poorly drained soils are on the flood plains of narrow drainageways. They are subject to frequent flooding. About 50 percent of the area is Basile soil and 30 percent is Guyton soil. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Natural fertility is low.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly</p>

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	<p>and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>These are wet, frequently flooded, loamy and clay soils with a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more than the recommended rate of seedlings should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are moderately suited for southern pines or hardwood.</p>
Be	<p>BEAUREGARD SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on broad areas on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly through the subsoil. The soil is wet for long periods because of slow runoff and a seasonal high water table.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Bn	<p>BIENVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping or gently sloping, somewhat excessively drained soil is on low stream terraces. It</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>is sandy throughout. Permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity is low or very low. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>
Cd	<p>CADDO-MESSER COMPLEX</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. The short irregular slopes and wetness in swales are unfavorable factors for this use. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, dallisgrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer.</p> <p>These Caddo and Messer soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Caddo soil is poorly drained and is in swales and on level areas. It makes up most of the map unit. The Messer soil is moderately well drained and is on mounds and low ridges. Both soils are acid and loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is slow in both soils. Runoff is slow on the Caddo soil and medium on the Messer soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Cf	<p>GORE (CADEVILLE) VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
Ch	<p>CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops include small grains, ryegrass, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Crop residue on the surface will help maintain organic matter content, reduce crusting, and reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizers.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious</p>

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	management problems. They are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.
Ck	<p>CAHABA-BIENVILLE-GUYTON COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>These Cahaba, Bienville, and Guyton soils are in a complex pattern on the landscape. Cahaba and Bienville soils are on ridges, and the Guyton soil is in swales. The Cahaba soils are well drained and loamy throughout. The Bienville soils are somewhat excessively drained and are sandy throughout. Guyton soils are poorly drained and are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low in all soils. The Bienville soil is droughty to plants. The Guyton soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Cr	CROWLEY-VIDRINE COMPLEX

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	<p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>These Crowley and Vidrine soils are on broad slightly convex areas on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. The Crowley soil is poorly drained and makes up most of the acreage. The Vidrine soil is somewhat poorly drained. It is on smooth mound areas and microridges. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. They are acid throughout the crop rooting zone and have low natural fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Crowley soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. Surface runoff is slow on both soils. The shrink-swell potential is high.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Fd	<p>FROST SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The</p>

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	<p>shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Fo	<p>FROST SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops in most years. If planted late and if flooding can be controlled, soybeans, and grain sorghum can be grown. The main suitable pasture plant is common bermudagrass. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion. Most crops respond fairly well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>RANGE SITE 12</p> <p>These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
GY	<p>GUYTON AND CASCILLA SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p>



Map Symbol	Description
	<p>These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.</p> <p>These nearly level, poorly drained and well drained soils are on narrow flood plains. Flooding occurs frequently, generally in winter and spring and early in summer. The Guyton soil is poorly drained and is in low positions. It makes up most of the acreage. The Cascilla soil is well drained. It is on low ridges. The Guyton soil is grayish and loamy throughout. The Cascilla soil is loamy throughout and has a brownish subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. The Guyton soil has a seasonal high water table that is near the surface for long periods. The shrink-swell potential is low in both soils.</p> <p>These soils are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for green ash is 100, cotton wood 110-120, oak and sweetgum 100, loblolly and slash pine 90-110.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ge	<p>GLENMORA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is about 2 to 3 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The subsoil has a moderate shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Gf	<p>GORE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
Go	<p>GUYTON SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained soil is in depressional</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>areas. It is occasionally flooded, ponded, or otherwise saturated for long periods in winter and spring. The soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or very slow. Runoff is very slow to ponded. The shrink-swell potential is low.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Gt	<p>GUYTON SILT LOAM, PONDED</p> <p>These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.</p> <p>This level, very poorly drained soil is in abandoned stream channels. It is ponded most of the time. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low.</p>
Gu	<p>GUYTON-MESSER COMPLEX</p> <p>These soils are not suited for crops or pastures. Wetness, hazard of flooding, salinity, and low strength are too severe for these uses.</p> <p>These Guyton and Messer soils are in a landscape of broad flats and many pimple mounds. Messer soil is on the mounds, and Guyton soil is on the flats. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the flats to 5 percent on the mounds. The Guyton soil is poorly drained, and the Messer soil is moderately well drained. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Permeability is slow in both soils. Natural fertility is low.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for</p>

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	<p>loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
Kd	<p>KINDER-MESSER COMPLEX</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>These Kinder and Messer soils are in a landscape of broad flats and many pimple mounds. Most of the mounds have been smoothed for farming. Messer soil is on the mounds, or smoothed mound areas and Kinder soil is on the flats. Slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent. The Kinder soil is poorly drained, and the Messer soil is moderately well drained. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Permeability is slow in both soils. Natural fertility is low.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.
Ma	<p>MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
Mm	<p>MAMOU SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops are soybeans and small grains. The suitable pasture plants are bahiagrass, common bermudagrass, white clover, vetch, and fescue. Proper row arrangement, field ditches, and vegetated outlets are needed to remove excess surface water. Crops respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of old stream channels that drain the terrace uplands. It is acid and loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Rt	<p>RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
Wr	<p>WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE COMPLEX</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These poorly drained Wrightsville soils and somewhat poorly drained Vidrine soils are on the terrace uplands. The Wrightsville soil is on broad flats and makes up most of the map unit. The Vidrine soil is on low circular mounds or smoothed mound areas and makes up a lesser part of the map unit. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Both soils have low fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Wrightsville soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. A seasonal high water table is present in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. Surface</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>runoff is slow on the Wrightsville soil and medium on the Vidrine soil. The shrink-swell potential is high in both soils. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the Wrightsville soil to about 3 percent on the Vidrine soil.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet and clayey with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate. This is due primarily to excess water, silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are suited to either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 80, oaks and sweetgum 80.</p>